JAMES J. CORBETT,

WHO BECAME LAST NIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION.

His Ascentry and the Athletic Promise o His Boyhood-Before He Was Fally Grown He Sparred Only with Heavy Weights-A List of Victories Broken Only by Braws-His Record.

James J. Corbett, who is now the champion puglist of the world, was born in San Francisco Sept 1, 1898, and was, therefore, 26 years of age on the first of the present month. Corand is as finely a proportioned man as one could desire to see. His father, Patrick J. Corbett, now about 58 years of age, and quite as tall as his son, came from Tuam. Iroland, in 1854, and settled in New Orleans. He soon after moved to San Francisco, where be married in 1858. The family consists of Frank, Harry, Thomas, Joseph, Esther, Theresa. Kate, Mary, and James, the latter being

the third of the bors.
Young Corbett was educated at Sacred Heart College, San Francisco, and at 10 graduated. He then took a position in the Nevada National Bank of that city. He slways had a taste for boxing, having put on the gloves at the age of 14, and while employed in the bank, he took part in many amateur tournaments, and nimost invariably met heavy weights, although he was at that time barely middle weight. At 18 years of age he fought Dave Eiseman and finished him in two rounds. At about that time he joined the Olympic Ath-

At about that time he joined the Olympic Athletic Club, and shortly afterward became boxing instructor of that club.

His first real fight in the ring was with Jack Burke, 'the Irish hat,' one of Sullivan's early victims, who had also fought with Mitchell, Slavin, and Jack Dempsey. They battled eight rounds to a draw, Corbett attributing his lilluck to lack of confidence in himself.

Corbett has fought four battles with Joe Choynski, two while he was an amateur, and two since he became a professional. He wripped him each time, at one time knocking him out in four rounds.

two since he became a professional. He whipped him each time, at one time knocking him out in four rounds.

His next lattle was with Mike Brennan, the Port Costa Giant, who had stood up against Joe McAuliffe for forty rounds, and Corbett was a victor in three rounds, knocking out the Giant completely, who outweighed him more than twenty pounds. About this time Corbett met Capt. James Daly and Frank Smith of Sait Lake City. The former he finished in two rounds and the latter in three.

Corbett then met George Atkinson, who went into the ring weighing 230 pounds, and finished bim in two rounds, although Corbett weighed only 165 pounds. He then bested Frank Glover in two rounds.

It was after this that he had his second professional fight with Joe Choynski, who weighed in at 173 and Corbett at 169. There was big money up in that fight, and the friends of both had a great deal of money at stake. The fight occurred on a barge in the middle of the Sacramento River, and, as is well known, was simply a continuation of the contest that had been stopped a week before by the authorities. Corbett broke both hands in the third round, but beyond that had hardly a scratch at the end of the twenty-seventi round, when Jack Dempsey, who was book of Choynski, threw up the sponge.

who was book of chorasas.

Shortly after that he resumed his position as instructor in the Olympic Club, and left it to meet Jake Kilrain before the Southern Athletic Club in a six-round fight for points for a purse of \$2,500. He came out of that contest without a scratch, and sould easily have lindered the contest without a scratch, and sould easily have lindered the contest without a scratch, and sould easily have lindered the contest without a scratch.

purse of \$2,500. He came out of that contest without a scratch, and could easily have finished Kiirain.

Corbett then started out on a professional sparring tour, and in the course of his travels came to New York for the first time. Here he had a bout with Dominick McCaffrey and beated him in four rounds. This was in April, 1890, the fight taking place in the Fifth Avenue Casino in Brooklyn. Corbett did up the graceful Dominick in such short order that New York sports went into ecstacles over him, and from that time his stock began to be quoted at par with that of John L. Suilivan.

Not long after this Corbett's friends arranged a match between him and Peter Jackson the negro, for a purse of \$10,000. Jackson went jute, the light at 204 pounds and Corbett at 178. They fought for four hours and flaished sixty-one rounds, winn the hattle was stopped, and the referee decided that it was a draw. It was one of the gamest fights on record, and although Corbett was willing to go on and professed against the referees decided how the production he was obliged to accept it against.

whing to go on and protested against the referee's decision he was obliged to accept it against.

This encounier increased the reputation of the Californian and made his friends all the more eager to get on a match with Sullivan or some other famous pugliist. They tried Charley Mitchell, but the latter did not respond, and then it was decided that Corbett should continue his sparring tour.

He travelled all through the East, and it was announced everywhere that he was willing to meet any man who would move forward, and he would agree to stop him in four rounds. In New York he met three men in one evening, put two of them out, and bested the third. They were William Spillings of Muldoon's combination, Bob Coffee of Philadelphia, and Joe Lannon, as Boston heavy weight. On his Western tour he mot about twenty other men and defeated them all within the limit of four rounds. No one was found who could stand up against 14m for the stipulated time. sult of which is known.

THE EX-CHAMPION'S RECORD.

John Lawrence Sullivan's Remarkable Career in the Squared Circle.

John L. Sullivan, whose laurels were last night snatched from him by a younger and more vigorous man, was born at the Highlands, near Boston, on Oct. 15, 1858. His par ents had come to this country from the county that the "big fellow" was born an American

In his early days he attended the public schools of Boston, and his first instruction was received at the Concord Street School, from which he was graduated to the Dright Gram-

After that John took a course of study at Comer's Business College, and finally polished off at the Boston College, an institution con nected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

From his earliest youth young Sullivan was famous among his schoolmates as a "scrap-per." and he had fought many an interesting "mill" before he was out of knickerbockers. He was usually victorious in these boyish conlests, although his pluck in tackling boys much older and stronger than himself occasionally brought him to grief.

Later on he made his appearance frequently in amateur club tournaments, where he dis tinguished himself among his fellows and won many prizes. It was not until he was twenty, however, that the thought occurred to in of winning honors in the professional

He went to Eric. Pa., in 1879 with his friend Tom Earley to see the fight between Joe Goss and Paddy Ryan for \$1,000 a side and the championship of America, and there he me Prof. John Donaldson of Cleveland, who a little later accounted the challenge which Sul-livan issued to fight any man in America with

livan issued to fight any man in America with gloves.

This fight occurred in early December, 1880, when Sullivan succeeded in doing up the Cleveland professor in three rattling rounds. Donahlson spending most of his time in aprinting around the ring and trying to keep out of reach of young Sullivan's terrible left and equally fearful right.

This contest brought Sullivan into immediate notice, for Donahlson was regarded at that time as one of the cleverest men with the gloves in the country. Donahlson, however, wanted to try it again, and the two men accordingly met in Chemnation Dec. 28, 1880, when Donahlson gave up after ten rounds and acknowledged that the "Boston Boy was the letter man."

letter man."

After that the big fellow came to New York

After that the big fellow-round offer. Stove After that the big fellow came to New York and made his famous four-round offer. Stove Taylor was the first victim, he being put to sleep in two rounds. Then John Flood, a New York heavy weight, tried his hand at it, and made a match with bullivan for a finish fight. The battle took place on a barge upon the Hudson litver near Yonkers on May 16, 1881, and lasted eight rounds. At the end of that time Flood was carried out by his friends limp and gory.

Paddy Ryan then shied his castor into the Taddy Ryan then shied his easter into the ring, a match was made, and the battle came off at Mississippi City en Feb. 7, 1882. The ring was pitched on the lawn in front of Barnes's Hotel, on the shore of Mississippi Cound, and an immense crowd gathered about it. Nine bitter rounds were fought in eleven minutes, at the end of which Paddy's friends threw up the sponge, and the locaton boy was proclaimed the champion of America.

In May, 1882, James Elliott, who had some reputation as a lighter, accepted Sullivan's standing offer for a four-round knockout, and at Washington Park the champion did him up in three rounds with gloves, before a large crowd of interested spectators.

The first foreigner to try conclusions with Sullivan was Jin. Collins, better known as Tug Wilson. They had it out in Madison Square Garden on July 17, 1882. Wilson had a hard skuli and a thick neck, and managed to city of his birth.

last through four three-minute rounds by lying on the ground most of the time, jeered by the spectators, and greatly disgusting the champion himself.

Bullyan's first meeting with Charley Mitchell was at Madison Square Garden. May 6, 1883, under the same conditions the Boston boy contracting to knock out his antagenist in four rounds, Marquis of Queensberry. Mitchell was about ready to give in at the end of the third round, when the police interfered and stopped the fight. The Garden was literally packed on that occasion.

Slade, the Maori, fell a vietim to the prowess of the champion in September of the same year, and then followed a sparring tour which lasted nearly a year, during which Sullivan's atanding offer of \$1,000 to any one who would stand up against him for four rounds was accepted by two or three score ambitious pugilists, but the money was never won.

In 1887 Sullivan took a trip to England, whore he met the Prince of Wales and all the swell sporting men of London. A match was arranged with Charley Mitchell, which was fought at Chantilly, France, at Baron Rothschild's training grounds on March 10, 1884, under the London prize ring rules. The men fought thirty-nine rounds in a drizzling rain, but the result was declared a draw.

During the fight Mitchell avoided the blows of the champion by dodging and sprinting, and while in the ring he was called a "cur" and "coward" by Sullivan, who urged him to stand up and fight like a man instead of running away or falling down.

Sullivan's last fight, previous to the one in which he surrendered the championship, was in July, 1881, when he met Jake Kilrain at the sixth round, and only delayed finishing his opponent up so as to demonstrate to his friends that his wind was good for a long fight.

Since the Kiirain fight Sullivan has become an actor, and has devoted all his time to the stage. He has appeared all over this country and in Australia in Duncan Harrison's play of "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands," and after this experience regards himself as a finish

LIVELY INCIDENTS AROUND THE BYNG. Tom O'Rourke Has n Sharp Verbal Scrap-Dixon Keeps His Friead In.

By the United Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7 .- The mob went out to the club house this evening in every car that started from anywhere along the line. It was a great mob in numbers, and by .7:30 o'clock the galleries were as full as they should have been. The reserved seats were only pretty well filled, and the house began to look like a real good one. At the McAuliffe-Dixon fight there were more persons in the building at the same hour, but there were more persons who had reserved seats to-night and did not come so far away from the centre of the city, until a time when there was a possibility of the men opening hostilities.

Those persons who were admitted to the

arena through the club house were interested in a verbal scrap that took place in the passageway that leads from the main building into the big place where the ring is built. The conflict was between George Clark of Chicago, the backer of Johnny Murphy of Boston, and Clark was energetic and loud in his demand other chance, and he backed up his statement by one to the effect that he would bet \$10,000 on the result. Clark wanted the thing to be decided in private, with five men a side, and Dixon could name the weight of the gloves. Clark, who is a little bit of a fellow, but who has a mouth and lungs that will beat many a ten-tonner, was willing, he said, to put up the money at once. O'llourke said he would make the match, but was not prepared to post any money, moving out of sight at the same time. When O'llourke disappeared from view while Clark was still talking, the crowd got on to the Bostonian's elever way, and had the laugh on Clark. other chance, and he backed up his statement

Clark.
Another incident that occurred when the as Clark.

Another incident that occurred when the assemblage was waiting was when Dixon's friend, Lawyer Vance, was ordered out of the arena. Dixon was with Vance at the time, and when he found that Vance must go, Dixon dignifiedly said he would go, too. It was all a question of color. The club does not allow negroes to see their shows, but made an exception in Dixon's case, because George had been a contestant in the ring of the organization. But when George tried to get his friend, the man in whose bouse he has been living, in to see the show, he was called down. The little fellow was equal to the occasion, all the same, and went to President Noal to say in a quiet way that Mr. Vance must be allowed to remain. Vance remained. After that, Tom O'Rourke sought out Clark of Chicago and informed him that in case the Sullivan-Corbett fight was of short duration Dixon would fight Murphy on the same stage and give the spectators a little more fun for their money. Clark was mum.

WANTED TO SEE THE BIG FIGHT ONLY. Crowds of Visitors Lumped into the City

By the United Pres New ORLEANS, Sept. 7.-The crowd that larger than on any previous day of this fight ing carnival. From early morning until dinner time the trains dropped scores of men until fully a thousand new arrivals came into the city. They came not only from place within a hundred miles or so, but in a good many cases from California, Chicago, Boston and New York. They were persons who could not leave business for the entire festival, but had enough of the sporty disposition to determine that the great championship battle determine that the great championship battle between John L Sullivan and James J. Corbett could not be missed even though \$15 had to be forked over to get into the arena at all. \$20 had to be paid for a so-called reserved seat, and \$150 cash was necessary for a box that held six persons. The sports could not get away from such a fast hitter as the Olympic Club management, and came to take the punishment that would be meted out to them in the shape of prices.

unishment that would be meted out to them use the shape of prices.

The town is chock full at 4 o'clock in the fiternoon, and all the men who stood along he curbs were talking about the fight. It was:
"Suillyan will do Corbett."
"Corbett will "keep away or hug Suillyan

"Sullivan will do Corbett."
"Corbett will keep away or hug Sullivan until he is tired."
"Sullivan's hair is turning gray and he has passed his time."
"Corbett is too spry for him."
"People who say that Corbett can't hit don't know what they are talking about."
"Corbett will give him the razzle-dazzle."
"If Sullivan is ever hugged by that young fellow. Mr. Corbett will get a couple of shortarm jabs in the belly that will do him up."

CORBETT KEEPS IN CLOSE QUARTERS, But Sullivan Goes to the Gymnasium and Boes a Little Work.

By the Paired Press, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7 .- Corbett got up at 7 o'clock in the morning and was feeling first-rate. He took a sponge bath and then cat a square meal. He talked away to his trainers at such a lively rate that a stranger would have thought he had been drinking. He read the papers. got a shave, but hesitated about allowing the barber, with whom he was acquainted, touch his pompadour-style hair. He finally consented, and afterward gave the barber \$2 for the job. He stayed in the house all day, not leaving it until he went to the fight. He was expected to show up at the Southern Athletic Club, but at 11 o'clock sent word that he would not go over. A large crowd that had assembled to see him was disappointed, but they waited until 2 o'clock in the alternoon.

Builivan, whose handlers are of the Martinet species, so far as giving information to the public through the reporters goes, did not leave his room until about 10 o'clock. There was an immonse throng in front of the St. Charles Hotel all morning to see him come down the stairs, but he bothered with nobody as he went to the Young Men's Gramastic Club, where he took light exercise, he came back about 2 o'clock, having loafed in the club house without doing any work to speak of. He skipped the rope a few times and punched the ball for a while, but he quit early in each game. It was given out as a report that John L. had hit the buil so hard that he broke the rope twice, but that don't go as a matter of fact. Club, but at 11 o'clock sent word that he would

GREAT JOY IN NAN FRANCISCO.

ARTER IT WAS OVER. Sallivan in Tears at His Room-He Talks

to a Sun Reporter. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7 .- After Sullivan fell like an ox he rolled over on his stomach and was counted out. Such a scene as followed is seldom seen. Bruised, bleeding, and uncon-scious of his surroundings, Sullivan was carried to his corner, while Corbett's seconds took him in their arms and hundreds of men pressed forward to shake his hand. The 7.000 persons yelled themselves hoarse in

honor of the new champion.

Corbett crossed to Sullivan's corner and, putting his hand on the big fellow's head, bade him to cheer up, but John heard him not. and it was three minutes before he was conscious. Then he walked to the centre of the ring and, raising his head, said: "I stayed once too long in the ring and lost the championship, but I lost it to an American."

SULLIVAN IN TRABA.

When Sullivan reached his room he wept like a child over his defeat and ruin. His seconds felt so much for him that they refused to allow any correspondent to cross-examine him, but THE SUN correspondent was allowed to go to the side window and exchange a few words with him and his trainers. Sullivan talked at length, and reiterated what he had said in the ring.
"I went in too often. I ought to have left

the ring years ago. If I was Corbett's age I could have whipped him. Five years ago I could have whipped any man in the world, but now I am licked. Corbett is the cleverest man ever fought. I am glad, if I had to be whipped, that it was done by an American

"BOOZE" DID IT. Just then, catching sight of McAuliffe, who was taking a drink from a bottle he exclaimed: "That's what did it. Booze knocked me out. If I had let it alone I would have lone better, but it knocked me out. I was getting too old, anyhow. I ought to have left the ring years ago. I stayed in too long, and now I am gone, completely done for."

Charley Johnston and others sought to re-

assure Sullivan, but it was no use. He continued to cry and lament his defeat. Johnston assured him that he was as good a man as "I will back you again, John." he said.
You are not used up. You are good for many

a fight yet. I am willing to put up \$20,000 for you to-morrow to fight Charlie Mitchell, if you only traid properly and do not break away from your trainer again." Sullivan, however, refused to be comforted. have cost you too much already. Charlie. he said. "You have lost \$10,000 on me, and I will not let you lose any more. Poor John L.

Sullivan is knocked out. He is a goner, and "I don't understand my defeat." he continued. "I was as good and strong in the last round as at the beginning. I felt strong and fresh. The blows I had received had hurt and lost me a little blood, but I felt good for a long

light. I did not know when or where the last HOW IT FEELS TO BE KNOCKED OUT. HOW IT FEELS TO BE KNOCKED OUT.
"I felt that I was standing on a bridge with
water all around me. I was falling in the
water. I tried to catch myself, but I toppled over, and could hear the water all around me.

I knew nothing more until some minutes afterward, when I found myself scated in my chair and my seconds rubbing me. Corbett was awful clever, and I could not land often.

From the conversation between the trainers it appeared that Sullivan had not trained as well as he might, and had been hard to keep in He is thoroughly heart-broken and his friends fear that he will take the matter seriously. He refused, however, to drink, and whenever he saw whiskey about continued to denounce it as the cause of all his woes Whenever Johnson spoke about his entering

He was the eleverest fighter I have ever met."

the ring again he shook his head. "I am too old," he said, "I am a goner. I won't go in to be jollied and chaffed. I ought to have left the ring when I was champion." Sullivan's friends say that he has not a cent The followers of Sullivan, who regarded him as the greatest fighter in the world, have lost a fortune, but nothing like the amount they would have dropped had they courage to back their own convictions. The hotel corridors and the streets ring with the praises of the new cham-

Corbett could with difficulty force his way to him and shake hands with him. He was exeedingly jubilant.

'It was my fight from the start," he said. I soon found that out. Sullivan was slow and clumsy, slower than I expected, and there was no difficulty in avoiding his blow. Nor were they as hard as I expected. I never received a blow that told. You see I am entirely uninured." and an inspection showed this to be the case.

Corbett's neck is slightly red but not even swollen, and his face is free from any mark.
"I soon saw that I was the winner." he contipued, "but I determined to take no risks. I might have ended the fight scoper, but I determined to wait fer my chance, which I knew would come sooner or later. I wa saving my strength, and was as strong in the twentieth round as at the beginning. In the twenty-first round I thought I saw my chance. Sullivan was blowing hard, and was weak and groggy. I rushed in and poured all my blows and strength on him, and you know the result. I never doubted it from the start. and could have made a shorter fight. I don't think Sullivan was as quick and strong as in former fights. Of am proud of the victory and proud of the warm reception given me here. I have done my best, trained long and faithfully, and I think my victory is due to that.

FRUMONT LLECTION.

The Republican Mojority About 17,000, a Lors of 24 Per Cent. Compared With 1888. BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 7 .- Returns thus far received from the State election show a falling off in the vote of both parties from the vote cast at the September election in 1888. Present indications point to a Republican majority of indications point to a Republican majority of about 17,000. Compared with the vote of 1888 the Republican loss is 24 per cent. and the Democratic loss 5.11 per cent.

The new bailot law caused much friction in its operation in many of the small towns. In towns of less than 3,000 inhabitants it is estimated that the loss from the new bailot system was 10 per cent. of the total vote cast, and that fully 5,000 hallots were lost by the failure of the voters to comply with the law in respect to marking their bailots. The new system gave better satisfaction in the larger towns, where it has been in operation for two years.

County Democracy Primaries,

The County Committee of the County Denocracy met in Cooper Union last evening. Charles A. Jackson presiding. Secretary Mc-Goe announced that the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh. Twelfth. Thirteenth. Fifteenth. Six-Eleventh. Twelfth. Thirteenth. Fifteenth. Sixteenth. Seventeenth. Eighteenth. Twentisth, Twenty-first. Twenty-second. Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Assembly districts had ratified the action of the 'county Committee in voting to reorganize on the basis of thirty Assembly districts and to hold Assembly district primaries.

One more district was necessary before the action could become law, and it was therefore found necessary to postpone the dates for the primaries which were to be held this evening. Monday evening. Sept. 20, was fixed on as the date for the primaries, and the new County Committee is called to meet in Cooper Union for organization on the Thursday night following.

Montana Republicana

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Sept. 7.—The Republican State Convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. E. Pickards; Licutenant-Governor, W. C. Botkin; Congress-man, Charles W. Hartman. The platform endorses Harrison's Adminis-tration and protective and reciprocity policy, and advises free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Pennsylvania Ratirond Is the only line that maintains a strictly first-class limited train between New York and Chicago. All other "Islmited express fraints are merely imitations of the celebrated Pennsylvania Limited—dd. THE POET WHITTIER'S DEATH.

שמד בחול ידומותכתו עי כטייועזיי אווי

Unconscious Several Hours Before the End -The Funeral on Saturday. HAMPTON FALLS, N. H., Sept. 7.-John G. Whittier died this morning at 4:30 o'clock. His last conscious utterance was one of recogwho lived with him for some years previous to her marriage. Mrs. Pickard asked him yesterday afternoon if he knew her, and he re-plied. "Yes, I have known you all the time." and immediately lapsed into unconsciousness. in which state he remained until he died. The end was apparently as painless and as peaceful as sleep.

AMESBURY, Sept. 7.-Mr. Whittier's body was

brought to his home in Amesbury to-day. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon from his late residence of Friend street, the house in which many of his best poems were written. The funeral ser-vices will be simple. The body will rest in the Priend's Cemetery, connected with Union Cemetery, in the family plot where rests his parents, uncle, aunt, sister, and brother. All business will be suspended in Amesbury on

Dear by Denne were Verkern, one Store of the August 1 below the Consecution of the Control of th

GOV. FLOWER IN POISDAM.

He Visite the Pair of the Racquet Valley

Association and Makes a Speech,

WATERTOWN, Sept. 7 .- Gov. Flower, return-

ing from the Adirondacks, was intercepted at

Potsdam by Senator Erwin and Mr. Ives, the President of the Racquet Valley Fair Associa-

tion, and a large concourse of people, who in-

duced him to stop over one train and visit

their fair. When the Governor arrived on the

grounds about 7.000 people were present.

After being introduced by Senator Erwin the

You have a beautiful country and a beautiful

climate, and I am glad that the President of the United States has taken his sick wife up in this region, for, according to statistica, it is the

most health-giving climate in the world. Twenty

reption from my once positical opponents. When the President of the Governor is running for office you

have a right to say anything you please about him out once elected he is our President or Governor

Citizens and Voters Now. Michael McKeon of 205 East Eighty-eighth

treet and Laurence Slattery of 244 Fast

When I look at your past political record I do no

Governor spoke in part as follows:

It was very apparent from the reports re-

eived by Mr. Carter that the Republican situation in Kings county has improved since the meeting of President Harrison and Mr. Platt. Before that some of the Republican workers over the big bridge were in an ugly frame of mind. The dissonations had been going on since the beginning of the Harrison Administration, and, rightly or otherwise, most of the trouble was charged against Secretary Tracy, who was accused of having unwarrantably interfered with the distribution of the Federal patronage, it was the comment at Mr. Carter's Lureau yesterday that all the soreheads have been made to understand that things will be different now.

Mr. Carter, Chairman Hackett of the State Executive Committee, and others are arranging for a great reception to President Harrison. The President will leave Loon Luke, it is expected, on Wednesday next, and will speak at a number of towns, not torgetting Herkimer, ex Senator Warner-Miller's home, on his way to this city. Efforts will be made to secure Madison Square Garden for the demonstration.

It is not the intention of Mr. Carter to estab-Platt. Before that some of the Republican

way to this city. Emers will be made to secure Madison Square Garden for the demonstration.

It is not the intention of Mr. Carter to establish a Western branch of the Republican headquarters. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin. W. J. Campbell of Illinois, J. N. Huston of Indiana. M. F. Evans of Minneapolis, and E. Rosswater of Neuraska will assemble from time to time in Omalia and Chicago and forward to Mr. Carter their, oblitions of the situation from porsonal investigation. Bre'r Carter and his friends, though, propose to make the main light in New York. Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, and they have safes full of money at their backs.

Col. James Francis Burke, President of the College League Clubs, and day's sussion will be devoted to college interests. Eutrers College Glee Club and several other glee clubs will give a concert. One thousand college men are expected to participate. The College League of Buffato have prepared an elaborate entertainment for all who attend. seven per cent, of the patients at Karanac village were permanently cured of pulmenary diseases, and 53 per cent, were belied. There never has been a record like wonder that your county produces statwart politicians. This is a great county, and I feel highly honored here in Potisdam at meeting with such an disapsected rehave a right to say anything you please shout him but once elected he is our President or Governor. [Applause.]

No farmer present has ever seen a total failure of crops in the state of New York. This is the greatest to have you have the seen a total failure of crops in the state of New York. This is the greatest sountry the world has ever known. Our forefathera boldly declared for the equal rights of man, and freely shed their hood that civil and religious liberty mights be guaranteed every American citizen. This has furnished the attended to the increase the that has awakened that in equal or elected over. Is synony, mous with progress. Applause. To succeed in this fact that your lands are also threatened with being denuded of your young men. To succeed in this being denuded of your young men. To succeed in this farming country you must keep your young men at home and stimulate their minds to activity that they may learn to device new methods of agriculture to meet the growing and varied demands of our own home markels.

I have returned from this Adirondack region and have killed my deer. I am entitled to one more, and i expect very soon to contain a fail kill it. I have returned from the same that the first the problem of saving this life-giving come or controllers and your children and your children's children from the future. This country will go on improving as inng as you teach the rudiments of our improving as inng as you teach the rudiments of our foverment in the common strools and bring up all the children of the land imbuled with the spirit of our form of government, and it will remain as firm as the rocks upon which our continent rests, firm and enduring.

TAMMANY IN FIGHTING ORDER. emmittees Appointed to Begin the Work of the Campaign.

Chairman Thomas F. Gilroy presided at the meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization, held in the basement of Tam-many Hall last night. On the call of the Assembly districts each district leader reported his organization in splendid fighting trim and the voters all in line for the Democratic ticket.
The Executive Committee reported a call for the primaries and the city and county, judiciary, Congress, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions, which was adopted as to forman referred back to the Committee of Thirty to fix the dates for their holding, which will be some time in October.

to fix the dates for their holding, which will be some time in October.

Assembly man Sulzer, from the new Tenth district, moved the appointment of a committee on speakers for the campaign. His motion prevailed and he was made Chairman of the committee. A Press committee was also appointed, on motion of Joseph H. Steiner of the Ninth district, who was made its Chairman. Hichard Croker was wildly cheered when he arose to move the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions for presentation to the General Committee at its meeting to-morrow night. Chairman Gilroy named Mr. Croker and Congressmen Cockran and Fellows as this committee, and then made a little speech in which he urged the necessity of having a big attendance at the General Committee meeting, which will be one of great interest, and will be andreased by W. Hourte Cockran, John R. Follows, and President Purroy of the Fire Department. Ninety-fourth street walked into the building 27 Centre street yesterday morning and presented little red cards to the man in charge. for which they received in return a white slip of paper. Armed with this bit of paper, the men proceeded to Superior Court Chambers and emerged therefrom, a few moments later, fully fledged citizens of the United States, having renounced all allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. These were the first two of the many thousands of allens who will find their way to citizenship through the Tammany Hall Naturalization Bureau, which was opened at 27 Centre street yesterday morning. Register Frank T. Fitzgerald is the Chairman of the Naturalization Committee, but Senator Plunkitt has attended to the establishment of the bureau. Patrick McNamee is in charge. of paper. Armed with this bit of paper, the

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEPS OUT. It Will Withdraw on Jan, I from the Trans-CHICAGO, Sept. 7.- The Canadian Pacific to-

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening atrength. — Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall st., N. Y.

Falis, W. H. Tracy of Rochester, State Committeeman Maloney of Tloga County, Congressman Van Horne of Cooperstown, Major J. W. Hinckley, and Senator C. P. McCleiland.

day served notice of withdrawal, on Jan. 1, from both the freight and passenger departments of the Transcontinental Association. The reasons given were that it could not afford to remain a member after the withdrawal notice of the Great Northern took effect, and that the Association has shown itself utterly unable to cope with demoralization, cut rates, and commissions on east and west bound pas-

unable to cope with demoralization, out rates, and commissions on east and west bound passenger and freight traffic. A minor reason was that the Canadian Pacific claimed and has received a differential rate on California business. The excessive commissions paid on transcentinental traffic had practically wiped out this differential, and it proposed nutting itself in a position on the outside, where it could legally make the rates which association lines made illegally. These remarks, which went with the withdrawal notice, were construed as a challenge to the association lines. The Canadian Pacific distinctly disavowed any wish to disturb rates, but it as distinctly declared that it will in the future meet any rate made by a transcontinental line.

In view of this announcement of the Canadian Pacific a sort of a salvage committee was appointed to see if something could not be saved from the week. The representatives of the lock Island, Canadian Pacific were chosen as this committee, and they will meet to-morrow morning. Every matter of dispute and the general situation are to be discussed by this committee. It hopes to report at a meeting of the whole association to-morrow afternoon. The members of the committee are not at all hopeful of reaching a satisfactory conclusion. A spirit of obstinacy and carelessness of results pervades the entire association. The members are firmly of the belief that matters could not be worse if no association existed.

The Canadian Pacific was not satisfied with springing one sensation. It announced that it would hold in abeyance its notice of reductions on Sept. 10. To meet the proportionate rates on innert tariff of the Southern Pacific. This notice is in many respects more important, especially in immediate results, than the notice of withdrawal from the association. The canadian Pacific wished it understood that notice was not withdrawn permanently. It was simply auspended temporarily, and would certainly be made effective at a more opportune time unless the Southern Pacific wi

MAY STRIKE ON THE JERSEY CENTRAL. Engineers Threaten that They Will Refuse to Move Rending Freight.

The following is an official statement of the situation as to the threatened strike on the Central Railroad of New Jersey: "Reading, in employing men, has certain rules which the men must agree to. Among these is one to the effect that as employees they must not belong to any outside labor organizations. A number of Reading employees—about five—violated this rule by joining a labor organization, and boasted that they could do it with impunity. They were discharged. The discharged men then went to the engineers employed on the Jersey Central road and enlisted their sympathies until they, as an organization, took up the grievance of these men and now they threaten not to move any Reading freight unless these men are reinstated. The Jersey Central Company allows its men to belong to any outside organization they please, as long as this does not interfere with the business of the company. Jersey Central has not reemployed the men discharged by Reading, and has given notice to its old employees that any one refusing to handle Reading or any other freight will be discharged immediately.

Fresident McLeod of the Reading system said yesterday to a Sun reporter: "The workingman has no better friend than I am, and I endeavor always to further his interests when I can. I do not think that this can be done by encouraging Isbor unions as they at present exist. I am opposed to labor organizations, because they in time become tyranical. The men who do the werk are taxed to support in idleness walking delegates and such other stirrers up of mischief. On the Reading system file men think they have a grievance the matter is presented to me by petition, or by personal application, and always receives prompt attention. If any committee representing men employed on the system wishes to see me on my return to Philadelphia I shall certainly receive them and hear what they have to complain of.

"THE Sun dewspaper has won for itself hosts of friends by its stand for law and order in the Homestead and Buffaio strikes." men must agree to. Among these is one to the effect that as employees they must not belong "The Sur newspaper has won for itself hosts of friends by its stand for law and order in the Homestead and Bullalo strikes."

President McLeod's Testimony Before the

An adjourned session of the committee of the State Senate appointed to investigate the anthracite coal combination was held yester-day at the Murray Hill Hotel. President Mcday at the Murray Hill Hotel. President Mc-Leod of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company appeared as a witness and read a statement in which he reviewed the causes which led to the combination, and enumerated the benefits which, in his opinion, would follow. He said that present prices of coal should not be compared with the abnormally low prices of last January, made by large operators to bring about a lessening of production.

The cost of production he estimated at \$3.95 a ton, to which should be added 35 cents royally and 25 cents for interest and repairs, making \$4.55 as the sum the company should receive, where they now receive only \$4.30 a ton. The Reading Company, Mr. Me-Leod said, has on hand 1.250,000 tons of coal, and work at the collieries has been supended. S4.30 a ton. The Reading Company, Mr. MeLeod said, has on hand I. 250,000 tons of coal,
and work at the collieries has been suspended
three days out of every week. Small coal costs
as much as other sizes to produce, and yet has
to be sold at a loss because it comes in competition with bitminous coal. He said that
the Reading Company hoped some time in the
future to establish retail depots for the sale of
coal in New York city.

The Jersey Central has given notice to the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company that it will
discontinue the joint tariff with the latter
company on coal delivered at Phillipsburg.

A Money Pool on Freight. CHICAGO, Sept. 7.- The highest traffic officials of all Western lines met to-day, and spent the day in trying to arrange a basis for money pool on all freight carried by them. a money pool on all freight carried by them. This attempt was the inevitable result of the demoralized state of rates. The representatives had hardly gathered when the honelessness of charges and counter charges of cut rates was seen. Had the meeting taken that turn, it is agreed, the only result would have been still further and perhaps open demoralization on account of ill feelings engendered. A money pool was suggested, and the entire time of the meeting was given to its consideration.

time of the meeting was given to its consideration.

The sections of the Inter-State Commerce act referring to pooling have been carefully considered by the legal departments of all railroads. Their unanimous conclusion, as expressed in too day's meeting, was that the cumulative penalty of the act referred entirely to a pooling of traffic. In regard to the pooling of earnings after the freight has been carried and the money therefor collected the opinion was divided. Some thought be penalty of a \$5,000 fine would apply, but others thought not. On two points all were acreed-that it would well be worth \$5,000 to insure stable rates, and that it was very doubtful if it were constitutionally illegal to divide the money as they saw fit, after they had it sarnad.

Named for the Assembly.

Synacuse, Sept. 7 .- David Allen Munro, Jr., was to-day nominated by the Republicans for Assembly from the First Onondaga distri-Munro was the candidate a year ago, and Mr. Munro was the candidate a year ago, and was defeated on account of the transposition of the ballots in the First and Second election districts, the sent being given to P. J. Byan, the Democratic nomines.

Traitsburgh, Sept. 7.—At the Clinton county Republican Convention this afterneen, John Hauchran of Elienburgh was nominated for the assembly. E. C. Baker of Plattsburgh received thirty-two votes, and up to the time of the balloting it was expected that Mr. Baker would be nominated without opposition.

Sanaroda, Sept. 7.—The Suratogas county Republican Convention was held to-day, John Person of Ballston was nominated for District Attorneyand J. Frank Terry of full Moon for member of Assembly. Under the new apportnment Saratoga county has only one nomber.

McAleer Endorsed by Republicans PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.- The Republicans of the Third Congress district, in Convention this sessed by the company for pro-

Blair Nominated for Congress. MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 7.-The First Disrict liepublicans to day nominated ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair for Congress. Mr. Blair received 174 votes, against 68 for Gov. Tuttle and a few other candidates.

When Raby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria When she had Children, she gave them Carteste J. S. CONOVER & CO.

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The Hen. Francis Kernap died at his residence in Utlea at 4:30 P. M. yesterday. His son, Walter, is on board the quarantined steamer Normannia, having been called home from Europe on account of his father's serious iliness. Francis Kernan was born in Wayne Stouben county, this State, on Jan. 14, 1816 He was graduated at Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, in 1836; stifdled law, and removed to Utica, where he was admitted to the bar in 1844. From 1854 to 1857 he was reporter of the Court of Appeals. He was elected to the Assembly in 1860, and in 1862 was elected to Congress from the Oneida district over Roscos Conkling, the Republican candidate. As a candidate for reclection he was defeated by Mr. Conkling in 1864. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867, and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1872 against John A. Dix, who was elected. He was elected United States Senator in 1875. and served to March 4, 1881.

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Francis H. Root, senior member of the firm of Root & Keating, leather dealers of Buffalo, died yesterday morning. He was born in New Berlin, N.Y., in 1815 and went to Buffalo in 1835, where he became one of the leading citzens and a successful business man. He amassed a fortune estimated at nearly \$10,-00,000. He was a devoted adherent of the Methodist Church, and was one of the promoters of the Syracuse University, of which he was a trustee until his death. One of his daughters was married to Bishop Hurst of Washington, D. C., on Monday last.

Prerie Lanaux of New Orleans died on Wednesday night. He was a native of that city, a creoie, aged 47. He served in the Confederate army during the war, and afterward engaged in the commission business and sugar planting. He was President of the State National Bank and other corporations, and a member of the School Beard, Police Board, and Board of Health. His only political office was as a member of the last State Constitutional Convention in 1879. At the time of his death he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

James Reilly, a prominent citteen and for many vages a leading tradesum of Revones

Convention in 1849. At the time of his death he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

James Reilly, a prominent citizen and for many years a leading tradesman of Bayonne, died early yesterday morning at his home, 52 East Fifth street, Borgen Point, after a lingering illness. Mr. Reilly was born in Ireland about forty yearsage and came to this country in his youth. He leaves a widow and five children. His funeral will be held this foremon from St. Mary's Star of the Sea R. C. Church at Bergen Point.

Mrs. Mary S. Wood, widow of Judge Nelson Wood of Morristown, died yesterday at the Fay homestead in Elizabeth, aged 75. Mrs. Wood was descended from one of the oldest and hest-known families in New Jorsey and was a member of the Society of Daughters of the Revolution. She was the mother of County Collector Wood of Union county and of the late Mrs. Anna Fay of Elizabeth, wife of Gen. J. Augustus Fay.

Gen. James H. Anderson of Richmond, Va., died yesterday at the 18th of Shoals. He was 80 years old. A graduate of West Point, annientered the Confederate service in 1861, but resigned, and through the war manufactured cannon for the Confederate army. For many years past he has been Fresident of the Tredegar Works at Richmond, the largest from works south of Pennsylvania.

Arthur Marks of Winchester, Tenn., died yesterday. He was a son of the late ex-Gov.

Arthur Marks of Winchester, Tenn. died yesterday. He was a son of the late ex-Gov. Marks, and a lawyer by profession. Mr. Marks was appointed Secretary of the Americal Legation in London during Mr. Cleveland's Administration. After remaining in London a year he was transferred to the American Legation at Berlin.

Mrs. Ann. Rugnes of Fligsboth, wether of the American Legation at Berlin.

year he was transferred to the American Legation at Berlin.

Mrs. Ann Byrnes of Elizabeth, mother of exassemblyman Dr. J. Byrnes, died yesterday at her home, aged 80. She had lived in Elizabeth half a century and helped to start 81. Mary's Church, the oldest Catholic parish in the city. Mrs. Byrnes previous to that used to waik every Sunday from Elizabeth to Newark and back, fourteen miles, to attend church.

William V. Clark of Providence, Saratoga county, is dead at his home, aged 83 years, Mr. Clark was uncle to the Hon. Isaiah Fuller. He represented his town eighteen consecutive years in the County Board of Supervisors, and was very prominent in Democratic politics.

James R. Miller, a millionaire planter of Little Rock, Ark., is dead at his hotel in Saratoga, whither he and his wife and son and his private physician. Dr. J. M. Kellar, came three days ago. The remains have been placed in a copper coffin, and will be sent to Little Rock.

David K. Hodge, for two years private secretary to Smaker Bergen of the Howelf

David K. Hodge, for two years private secre-ary to Speaker Bergen of the House of Assen-dy of New Bersey, died at his home in Somer-ille yesterday afternoon.

William J., Starke, one of the editors of the New York Herald, died yesterday morning in Lansingburgh, N. Y. Death was caused by nervous prostration. Mrs. Sarah H. Kroehl, wife of George H. Rroehl, President of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, died to-day. She was 40 years of ago.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Exchange of the Cases Between the United Sintes and Grent Britain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—This date is the limit fixed by the treaty under which the Behring controversy between the United States and Great Britain is to be arbitrated for the exchange of the original cases by the agents of the two Governments. The exchange was completed well within the limit, the last documents laying been placed in the possession of the arbitrators in Europe several days ago by representatives of the United States Government, and the case for Great Britain having been given by Mr. Herbert of the British Legation in this city to the State Department for Senator Morgan, one of the arbitrators for the United States, this week. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, the other arbitrator on the part of the United States in Europe, and will probably remain there until the arbitrators meet in Paris, which will be some time in the winter or early spring. Senator Morgan called at the State Department to-day and had a long enference with Secretary Poster, who prepared the case of the United States as its agent under the treaty before his appointment as Secretary of State. He still retains control of the matter in addition to directing the general affairs of the department. of the two Governments. The exchange was

Gorham Solid Silver.

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